COMMUNICATIONS.

[TER NEW NATIONAL ERA does not hold itself respe views expressed by correspondents. Well written and creeting communications will be gladly received.

Letter from Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era: After a prolonged silence, I will, with permission, resume my correspondence. THE COLORED CITIZEN

of this city, like a cat, seems to have lives. It expired again on the 5th inst notwithstanding the most extraordir efforts of its editor, Mr. C. W. Bell, for c tinued existence. Mr. Bell deserves cre for the energy and ability displayed in management of a paper. It was his I pose to publish a campaign sheet until October elections, and though beset w difficulties, he faithfully kept his prom and in some measure redeemed the no ously bad name that journal formerly tained through faithless agents and o scienceless managers. While Bell profes to have little or no editorial talent as a write he possesses in a high degree the rare facul of manipulating others, and is the best co ored newspaper business manager I has

That Ohio went Republican on the 8th due to the colored men of the State w voted en masse the straight Republican ticke Hamilton county, however, went Democrat by about 3,000 average majority. This w mainly due to a riot incited by a processi of Greeleyites in the Sixth ward, the re dence of a large number of colored people This ward contains a Grant club of color also comprise what is known as the Secon Battalion of State Militia. When the first procession of the Grant guards took place these men were assailed in a cowardly man ner by boulders, bottles, brickbats, and other missiles thrown into their ranks, and they retaliated in a terrible manner, beating, wounding, and maining several of those they believed to be their assailants. Since then they have been twice attacked and each time resented it in the same way as at first. The Irish wards were indignant, and swore vengeance against the "niggers," and boasted on Saturday their determination to exterminate the Sixth-warders. On Monday night a colored man was attacked by them in that ward, and presuming that this was the signal for a general outburst, the men of the ward rushed to their armory and returned to the scene of the affray equipped for a desperate encounter with, they knew not how many of, their foes. A rattle of musketry, loaded with blank cartridges, into the air, dispersed the procession and the riot was at an end. The fact that these men are nearly all veterans of the army, and members of the State militia, accounts for their being drilled, and the warnings they had repeatedly received made them ready for resistance. Nevertheless, the papers of Tuesday morning were filled with imaginative accounts of the "negro riot" of the preceding evening, and much stress laid upon the discipline with which each man was imbued. This, we believe, determined the vote of a large number of Republicans and lost the county but there will be a proper understanding of the matter before November, and the wonder will then be that nobody was killed by the patient men who ought to have been ex-

asperated at the treatment they had received. PETER H. CLARK.

the distinguished colored orator of this city, to order, and has been out speaking during almost the entire campaign, and he has done very effective service. I am a little surprised that Mr. Clark's review of Mr. Greeley's record, as delivered in his Greenwood-Hall speech in this city, has not been more generally used as a city, has not been more generally used as a campaign document, and circulated among low student, Willa A. Sythe, of Baltimore,

campaign document, and circulated among colored voters particularly.

Mr. Clark's power as a ready debater and orator seems only within the past year or two to have received its proper appreciation, and each successive speech delivered by him is said, by those capable of judging, to be the best he ever made. Unfortunately his duties here have confined him too closely for him to have attained until quite recently the national reputation to which his merits were

Cincinnati has long been noted through out the country for the educational facilities it affords, and the consequent intelligence of its colored population. It is natural that literary societies among us,

and there are. First among these stands

THE CLARK LITERARY CIRCLE; but it has apparently outlived its usefulnes and now drags on a sad and sorrowful existence. Organized for the mutual interchange of thought, without prejudice, partisanship, or sectarianism, in social, religious, or political opinions, it has cultivated among the young men of this community a tolerance for views in opposition to their own that reflects credit upon them and the club which produced it.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity; But pity 'tis, 'tis true,"

that this most excellent institution is rapidly on the decline, and will shortly be known no more among the things that are. Its career nds me very much of "Single-speech Hamilton," a member of the English Parlia ment, who created a sensation by making an excellent speech in that body, and never again attempting another. The Circle gave a public exhibition last November, and is dying from the effects of too much glory.

HOME MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT CIRCLE; or, as more familiarly known, "The Happy Matrimonial Institution," composed of young ladies and gentlemen. Literature is cultivated among the members to the extent of Lord Chesterfield's advice to his son"-"Madame -'s advice to her daughter," "The habits of good society," &c., &c. Unfortunately the club assumed the Herculean task of providing in a matrimonial way for all its members, and prematurely announcing several engagements that failed to cured to them the equal protection be on time, the patrons (would be) are with-holding patronage, and the club is on the But, say some, these amend decline.

NEW NATIONAL ERA

VOL. III.-NO. 42.3 WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

Last, but by no means least, is the that to be true, (which we do not, else it would read, "All colored persons born and

were not quite ready to take.

on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It does not say, "the

citizens is, that as the Fourteenth and Fif-

teenth Amendments to the Constitution

as fully protected in the exercise of that

right as they themselves are. It is a gross injustice that the colored women have so

long been defrauded of their right to vote.

Somebody must take the lead in this matter.

and I see no better way to bring the subject

before the people than for the New NA-

TIONAL ERA (the paper above all others de-

voted to the elevation of the colored race

to take the question up, and insist on the

full enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fif-

teenth Amendments to the Constitution of

Letter from Texas.

After all my efforts to obtain teachers for

eight teachers in the county only four have

of the schools in September, it was found that the new school officers had been mostly

selected from among the enemies of free

schools, and more especially the foes of the

this State, and the Republican party is in a

state of lethargy. Republicans have looked

upon the free school system as their key-

stone. The Republican party set the col-

ored man free. To secure to him the full

fruition of that freedom it conferred upon

him civil rights; and to make this civil rights

him for the ballot it opened up to him and his

children free schools; and had the system in

have attained a foothold and a popularity

that would have borne down all opposition.

Owing to the lethargy and compromising

policy of the Republicans, the State will go

Democratic in November, and the free school

struction, and most, if not all, the other Re-

publican officers will be impeached; a con-

vention will be called to frame a constitution

in accordance with Democratic doctrine, and

no fight at all, not even so much as to put ticket in the field, thus disorganizing the

neetings, the enemy is not confronted in the field, and the political ship is at sea without

an anchor, sail, or rudder, and the waves

As long as the Republicans made a square

light, kept a bold front, clearly defined their

principles, and put none but loyal men on

guard, they won victories, but when they be-

gan to look round for a soft place to fall, the

hip went down. The Republican vote will

it ought to and could have been much larger.

ored people have ever recognized as a leader

s made up of the hangmen of the Confed-

ability. The earnest men have only left the

hope of Grant's election. This is a solace to

The Honorable Horace Greeley should be

WM. V. TUNSTALL.

boisterous.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

CRESSWELL, TEXAS, Oct. 4, 1872.

MARY OLNEY BROWN.

the United States.

MINERVIAN CLUE:

or, "Musical Contortionists;" or, "Much Classic," &c., &c. This, the youngest, both is to age of the club and of the individual nembers, is very, very select; and, being members, is very, very select; and, being membership is limited to a specified number of ladies and gentlemen. They seek to cultivate music and literature, music and eating, music and eating that the first of the death of the defeat of Henry Clay, (of that we all fively, as a party, responsible not for a share involved. Having seen in several papers the state-ment that Horace Greeley was one of the early pioneers in the anti-slavery cause, and it that Horace Greeley was one of the early pioneers in the anti-slavery cause, and of the defeat of Henry Clay, (of that we all fell proud.) of the annexation of Texas, the polls, as were the colored men. Why was this? Was it not that politicians were aware that should they inform the fired-ment of the matter. Being myself one of the last six mont even been instructed in regard to her ight to the franchise, and taken out to the polity and alone as well as collectively, as a party, responsible not for a share lively, as a party, responsible not for a share only, but for the whole great aggregate sin of the defeat of Henry Clay, (of that we all felt proud.) of the annexation of Texas, the Maxican war, and all the evils that ever did not that Horace Greeley was one of the early pioneers in the anti-slavery cause, and of the defeat of Henry Clay, (of that we all felt proud.) of the annexation of Texas, the polls, as were the colored men. Why was this? Was it not that politicians are that the felt proud.) of the annexation of the self-eat of Henry Clay, (of that we all fively, as a party, responsible not for a share involved to the call who have a latered circumstances? I should must have a latered circumstances? I tion, music and music, and music and music. teenth Amendments enfranchised them, and Of course it would be odd if they did not vary the proceedings occasionally by a little more music. When this Circle first organized, the young ladies generously provided the good things of the season, so that we (I beg pardon, that slipped) had a feast for the body, a flow for the soul, and music. We submitted to the latter for the sake of women citizens in the exercise of their right the former, and when the first stopped the to vote, they are bound to protect the white music lost its charms.

I have read that a great composer (Hayden, I think) was engaged to write a grand descriptive piece of music for a Berlin director. He succeeded very well until he was told to imitate a storm at sea. Never having experienced such a scene, he found it impossible, until throwing up his hands in de- right of citizens to vote shall not be denied spair, his arms fell at full length on the keys -- "That's it! that's it!" shouted the excited director, and the composer was a happy man.

Few of the members of this club understand or know what is music, and the rattlety-bang I want to urge upon the colored class of our and clatterty-clang of a nail-making machine. save in the matter of quantity, is equal to their most sublime efforts. Some few, how- give the colored women the unmistakable ever, have a musical ear, both by nature and cultivation; but alas! for the efforts they make to educate their friends. "It's casting pearl before swine."

Well, the eating stopped, and so did we, and resignations have begun to come in from these long-suffering members who failed to voters, numbering several hundred men, whe appreciate the discrimination in favor of mu-also comprise what is known as the Second sic and against eating. And this reminds me of the philosophical saying of the "Auocrat of the Breakfast Table," that young en are particularly susceptible to the influnce of a good dinner, or, in short, more men re caught by the belly than by the brains.

DEPUGH. Honors to William A. Sythe.

BALTIMORE, October 2, 1872. the Editor of the New National Era:

It the regular monthly meeting of the tehers of Bethel Sabbath School, held on tlabove date, the following preamble and relutions were adopted:

thereas, Allwise God has in his wisdom reved from our midst our fellow-laborer anbrother, Wm. A. Sythe, by the cold had of death; therefore, while we bow in hunte submission to Heaven's mandate, be it bleed, That we ever cherish the memory Wm. A. Sythe as one who was ever activin the faithful performance of every trushinded to him.

rust infided to him. Be further resolved, That though his life

ort, such was the manly character ce by him that we will ever strive to titishose virtues which can but result to as shim—peace with God forever.

Ind at further resolved, That a copy of ercutions be transmitted to the family the second at the stransmitted to the family

these relations be transmitted to the famuly of the ceased, and be published in the Christian ecorder and the New NATIONAL OSBORN BURLEY, CECILIA WILLIAMS. WM. G. WATKINS,

flowa University-Memorial

evening last the students ersity assembled in their lecture room that the last tribute of respect to a late fell-student and friend, William less. The six-shooter law will be repealed, A. Sythe. L. John M. Langston, Dean of the Governor, Superintendent of Public In compliance with preliminary arrangements r. J. Wm. Cole, chairman of the comr on resolutions, presented the following:

another sea of fire awaits Republicans in the Lone Star State. In this Senatorial and Representative District the Republicans make party. The Republicans are holding no mass

as a tenow-student of an indomitable per-severance in the st of the law worthy of our highest emulati Resolved, That w, in his decease, we recognize the hand in inscrutable Provi-dence, and bow in mission thereto, we cannot but deplore thone so young and so promising should be cuff in the flower of his youth and at the vertex-rice of the state of the s fessional career.

Resolved, That a copf these resolutions

be transmitted to the fily of the deceased, to whom, in their sad bevenuent, our heart-felt sympathies are exted.

The Right of Coled Women to

and they follow no uncertain sound. It is Vote attempted in some localities to make up in To the Editor of the New Amal Era : whisky what is lost in candidates and work. I have been for a long t wondering why It is hoped by the present policy to carry you do not insist on the tying out of the provisions of the Fourteet and Fifteenth some Democrats, but alas! Democrats don't know how to vote but one ticket, even though Amendments to the Contution of the it be strong as polecat and the devil heads United States, as regarde right of colit. Look out for warm times in Texas within ored citizens to vote. Do say that colsix months. The Democrats have put up ored citizens do vote? I wer, yes. A their bitterest men. One of their candidates part of them vote. But did ver occur to you that colored women cips have the same right to vote that coloren citizens have? That the same amments that gave citizenship, with all lights, privileges, and immunities to thelored man, gave also the same citizens with it rights, privileges, and immunitito the colture of 1866, and the whole list of candidates ered woman. Let us see. Thourteenth Amendment says that "All per born or eracy. Against these we have pitted men in the mane without a record, a name, prestige, or

naturalized in the United States to the jurisdiction thereof, are cans of the United States and of the State win they reside." Mind you, it does not white, black, male, nor female, but black, male, nor female, but my says
"all persons," which in our lange includes race, color, and sex. The teenth
Amendment declares that the riof citizens of the United States to vote ll not be denied nor abridged by the Unitates nor by any State, on account of racolor or previous condition of servitude. a State within the Union that will pud to say that they have carried out the prion

altogether to the colored race.

ordially congratulated upon his defeat in the oresent campaign. The Vice President elect n 1857 was preferred by his electors to the President they had chosen, and the death of the latter was in consequence nearly con-summated. The same combination of cir-cumstances existed in relation to the same people when the importal Lincoln [4]. people when the immortal Lincoln fell. It need hardly be affirmed that Mr. Greeley of these two amendments? Have texneed hardly be amirined that air. Greeney would prove more distasteful to that people than would "the conservative" Mr. Gratz Brown. Thanks to Heaven for preserving Mr. Greeley from such a fate, and our counpunged from their State constitutiond their election laws the word "male," other ways removed the disabilities which their women citizens labor, try from the re-enactment of so base a crime as assassination, with all the evils that would be sure to follow thereupon. The Vice President-elect in 1873 will offer no temperation to the violators of law and the enemes of law in the exercise of their right to vot

Mr. Greeley's Record.

that they had the same right to vote that the colored men have; that they could no longer refuse to let white women citizens exercise the same rights, as according to these amendments all citizens of the United States, of whatever race or color, are entitled to the right of franchise? In protecting the colored women citizens in the exercise of the same rights, a step in advance which they were That the right to vote was intended to be given to colored women as well as to colored men, is proven by the way in which the Fifteenth Amendment reads. It says: "The

They cast their first vote for President on the distinctively anti-slavery ground in 1840, but a handful to be sure, but they were the "seed votes of humanity." I believe that it is a universally conceded fact that all the early pioneers in the anti-slavery movement belonged to one or another of these organizations. Will some gentleman of the press. right of male citizens to vote," &c., but says, citizens, (which means all citizens,) of whatever race, color, or sex." Now, what belonged to one or another of these organi-zations. Will some gentleman of the press who claims this honor for H. G. please rise and explain to which of these he belonged, which of these he belonged, right to vote, that they see to it that their mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters are was publishing THE LOG CABIN.

which strongly advocated the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency.
Soon after he started the Tribune, which was distinctively a Whig paper, nothing more, nothing less. Time passed on, and in 1842, or early in 1843, the Liberty party nominated James G. Birney for President. Thus early in the field, with some of the best talent that the nation afforded, every member constituted himself a committee of one to labor in whatever capacity he was fitted for, by speaking, writing, or scattering broadcast by speaking, writing, or scattering broadcast over the land printed documents, to try and make the people see, as they already saw, that if this nation did not very soon destroy slavery it would very soon make the attempt at least, as it has since done, to overthrow the Government. In 1844 the Whigs nominate the strength of the contract of th nated Henry Clay and the Democratic party nominated James K. Polk for the Presidency. How stands Horace Greeley's anti-slavery record at this time?

record at this time?

Every energy of his nature was directed to the election of Henry Clay, the man whom every anti-slavery man in the nation regarded, and justly so, as more fearfully responsible than any other living man for the gigantic proportions to which slavery had attained, having in the winter of 1820, when the vote was taken upon the admission of Missouri as slave territory, used all his great influence to secure its admission with slavery, and when at last the vote was taken in the House—it being a tie, and he being Sneaker the colored children of this county I must confess a total failure. Out of the fortycharge of colored schools. At the opening education of the colored race. These things and when at last the vote was taken in the House—it being a tie, and he being Speaker—he gave his casting vote in its favor, thereby deciding that in place of its dying out in a few years, as it most surely would have done for lack of room, it should have this vast rich virgin soil to spread itself over; whereby it became the formidable controlling power to grapple with, which the antislavery men in after years found it to be, for this question rightly settled would have been a precedent for the right settlement of similar matters in after time, just as by its wrong decision it became a precedent for the wrong settlement of the same question when applied to other territory. Henry Clay was Horace Greeley's god. He knew nor acknowledged no higher power above or below. He worshiped him, he swore by him, and swore that he should be elected President, and that, too, regardless whether the means used were fair or foul.

With such zeal and determination had the House—it being a tie, and he being Speaker have greatly disheartened the loyal men of available, it gave him the ballot; and to fit this State been fully inaugurated, it would

With such zeal and determination had the anti-slavery men played their cause before the nation that H. Greeley saw that in sev-eral of the States they would hold the balance of power between the two great parties, and his subtle craftiness suggested to him that if by any possible means they could be seduced a abandon their principles and yote for Henry Clay his election was assured. He therefore commenced fawning around them and using the most seductive kind of flattery and using the most seductive kind of nattery and palayer to induce them "just this once" to vote for H. C. to keep out Texas. During the summer of 1844, Cassius M. Clay was sent upon a tour through the Northern States; sent if not directly by H. G., with his most sent if not directly by H. G., with his most hearty approval and co-operation, to see what his eloquence and persuasion would ac-complish in the matter. Conjointly they labored long and arduously with a will and zeal worthy of a far better cause, and I must say that for once Horace kept his temper trust wonderfully well. Not content with

most wonderfully well. Not content with what he could accomplish with the *Tribune*, he issued a series of tracts called THE "TUNIUS TRACTS," which were scattered broadcast over the land up the little Liberty party and the election of Henry Clay. But as the ides of Novem-ber drew near, and he found that every Libnot be as large this year as it was last, yet There is not a man in the field whom the colfor Congress says that if they can't get rid of the Radicals in any other way, that there are plenty of ropes and black-jacks vet. of the Radicals in any other way, that there are plenty of ropes and black-jacks yet. For the Legislature they are running men who were in the secession convention of 1861 and who deposed Governor Houston.

The Legislature they are running men who were in the secession convention of 1861 and who deposed Governor Houston. The stration, whatever it might be, and behave like a half sane man at least; but also for the uncertainty of human hopes! The about that, I do know that enough States were similarly situated to have elected Henry Clay triumphantly had it been possible for Horace Greeley to secure the Liberty party vote in his fayor. When this fact transpired the poor Abolitionists found that they had not learned their A B C's about being abused, and that this "pioneer antislayary many?" and that this "pioneer anti-slavery man" had apparently fully determined that what he could not use for his own base and unhal-lowed purposes should be exterminated from

Nothing in the shape of slander, falsehood, venom, and abuse was equal to the occasion. The English language seemed all too tame for his purpose, but as he was too unlearned and illiterate to use any other, they felt quite safe that they should result as and illiterate to use any other, they felt quite safe that they should receive no cursing and abuse in any foreign tongue. Not content, as any half sane man would have been, with a little rough handling of the leaders for a time this content.

about the matter. Being myself one of the "old guards" who enlisted in this cause in 1840, and helped in my feeble way to fight the battle for "the equal rights of all men before the law," can truly say that in that "ship I know all the ropes," and know whereof I affirm. I can't now give just the discussion of the subject of slavery, or when he was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck, but it quence and zeal he gathered quite a company of followers in New England, but he took the ground that the Constitution was wrecked by pro-slavery, a "covenant with death and by pro-slavery and the ropes," and know should be for our special benefit. Not a man of that number has Mr. Greeley ever for-should be for our special benefit. Not a man of that number has Mr. Greeley ever for-should be for our special benefit. Not a man of that number has Mr. Greeley ever for-should be for our special benefit. Not a man of that number has Mr. Greeley ever for-should be for our special benefit. Not a man of that number has Mr. Greeley eve was some time previous to 1860. By his cloquence and zeal he gathered quite a company of followers in New England, but he took the ground that the Constitution was wrecked by pro-slavery, a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and that it was wrong to take any political action under it. In 1850 the Liberty party was formed, under the leadership of Gerrit Smith and others, having their stronghold in Central New York. This party took the directly opposite ground that the Constitution was a clean anti-slavery paper, and would, were its principles carried out, abolish slavery upon every foot of American soil where it existed.

They cast their first vote for President on the distinctively anti-slavery ground in 1840,

> characteristic bitterness until he was offered a nomination for Congress if he would sup-port Gen. Taylor. Two members were to be elected, one for a full term, and one to fill an unexpired term of two rebress to the cleeted, one for a full term, and one to fill an unexpired term of two or three months. He was offered the full term, and when the clink of the \$8 per day sounded in his ears, with Congressional honors thrown in, Gen. Taylor was at once transformed into as great a saint with him as Horace himself so recently was with the Washington Patriot; and just eight weeks to a day before election the name of Taylor was placed at the masthead of the Tribune. But, alsa for poor Horace, born to be gulled and fooled, which process is about to will be a superficient football. process is about to culminate in the great tomfoolry of his life. The party, after using him as they wished, turned him off with the fag-end of a term, and gave the full term to

> JIM PROOKS, OF THE EXPRESS. But I think it was about an even thing after all, for it required eight weeks' hard work to unsay the harsh and bitter things he had said about Gen. Taylor. Here, as elsewhere

" He riggled in and tiggled out, And left the people still in doubt Whether the snake that made the track Was going South or coming back.'

So much for his anti-slavery record to No-vember, 1848. In 1852 the Whigs nominated General Scott, a man who felt called upon now and then to attend the Union slavery meetings of that day, the legitimate business of which was to denounce all efforts being made for the overthroow of slavery and all persons engaged therein. A portion of the platform on which he stood declared, "We will discontinuate all entire the stood of the platform on which he stood declared, "We platform on which he stood declared, "We will discountenance all agitation of the subject of slavery." I do not now recollect whether Horace Greeley opposed this nomination or not. I think he did, but if so, not because of the pro-slavery character of the man or the platform, but eventually I know it received his support, he saying of it, "Scott heads the column; forward!" This was the last nomination made by the Whig party. heads the column; forward!" This was the last nomination made by the Whig party. Horace Greeley, as was so aptly remarked by the gentleman who recently so ably reviewed Senator Summer's letter, "Clung to it till it died and stunk on his hands." Such is a died and stunk on his hands." Such is a brief, imperfect, but truthful statement of his course until the breath of life could no longer be kept in the Whig party. What is there about this, gentlemen of the press, allow me to ask, from which to send the statement over the land that Horace Greeley was one of the "carly pioneers" in the anti-slavery cause? No, no, gentlemen; a greater error was never committed.

Let me entreat of you to say so no more. Horace Greeley an early anti-slavery man! Why, these were times that tried men's souls. If ever that Scripture had a literal fulfillment, which says "A man's foes shall be they of his own household" it did at that time. Men who claimed the "equal rights of all men be-fore the law" took their lives in their hands, and knew not at what hour they might be and knew not at what hour they might be called upon to lay them down. They ad-hered to their principles at a sacrifice of the most warmly cherished friendships. Social position, lucrative business, relations, time, talent, money, and sometimes life itself, and tatent, money, and sometimes me usen, and for this deadly persecution against them Hor-ace Greeley is far more responsible than any other living man, I most fully believe.

other living man, I most fully believe.

No such reforms has Mr. Greeley ever engineered through; not he. Always in the market at a price, always having an eye to the main chance, no possible danger that he would ever embrace truth, so unpopular as to endanger either life or limb, but he has floated with the popular current and waxed the standard gray righ a thing year rargle second. noated with the hopman current and wascom-fat and grew rich, a thing very rarely accom-plished by those who, from fixed and settled principle, engineer such very unpopular reit might, with just as much justice and pro-priety, be claimed for Pilot and Herod—that they were prominent leaders in the Christian religion. As for Horace Greeley, that he was a "pioneer anti-slavery man," for what they accomplished in the case of the founder of that wasten he would have beginned. ber drew near, and he found that every Liberty party man not only stood firm as a rock, but intended to take at least one voter to the polls with him, then the righteous soul of Horace waxed wroth exceedingly. He changed his base at once, his good-natured palayer and flattery changed to wormwood and gall, and those men who all summer had been the most noble, generous, and plilanthropic, that the world had ever beheld, whose only fault was that they were just a meaning the founder of the press, Republican particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. One word more to the gentlemen of the press, Republicans particularly, and I have done with the power I most fully believe. thropic, that the world had ever beheld, whose only fault was that they were just a little mistaken as to the right way of carrying out a glorious object, for which he was also most zealously laboring—all at once, by a single stroke of the great philosopher's pen, they were transformed as if by magic into the most vile and abject villains that went unboth sides of? Why, quite a volume might believe Mr. Greeley to be honest." From an examination of his record for the last thiry years where is the evidence to be found? What important question, with one or two exceptions, but he has at different times, if not in some cases at the same time, taken both sides of? Why, quite a volume might believe Mr. Greeley to be honest." From an examination of his record for the last thiry years where is the evidence to be found? What important question, with one or two exceptions, but he has at different same time, taken both sides of? Why, quite a volume might be filled with his arguments upon opposite sides of different subjects, where he has thought, which it was possible to suffer was rained upon our devoted heads. It was supposed that after the election he would accept the situation, whatever it might be, and behave like a half sane man at least; but alas for the uncertainty of human hopes! The election came of in due time, and Henry Clay was defeated. The Liberty party cast, all told, between 74,000 and 75,000 votes. In New York they cast 16,676, and it proved true that there, as in some other States, their vote was considerably in excess of Polk's majority over Clay; and if I rightly remember now the vote of New York alone was needed for Clay's election. If I ammistaken about that, I do know that enough States wheeled around and doubled upon his own cer, his shameles desertion of the Republican party, and his present snug cuddling in the arms of his life-long enemies. Let us look for a moment at his course upon his favorite subject—protection. If there is anything upon which he has seemed to be honest, it is upon this. For a lifetime he has fought for it against all odds and has really appeared to be acting from principle, and had he died one year ago, I should have given him credit undescryed, as it would have been for some honesty here. him credit undescreed, as it would have been for some honesty here. But alas, here too he had his price, and for hope of office aban-doned even that. Please, gentlemen, point out to us where in any or all of his eratic,

zig zag, serpentine course the honesty comes in in such a striking manner as to be so often referred to. Do you believe that Judas

scariot was overtaxed with honesty when

every man of the rank and file of the party with the most relentless hate, and held every one individually and alone as well as collectivate and the state of the party of the same as theirs, except the difference made by altered circumstances? I should the same as theirs, except the difference made by altered circumstances? I should

men—and I have done. Let me entreat of you, gentlemen, not to, by any manner or means, or by any amount of argument, so-phistry, false reasoning, or false statements, be led away to vote for H. G. Don't allow the merciless lash of the cruel task-master. Not you alone, but your children and you children's children, might follow in your foo children's children, might follow in your foot-steps for all time until the triumph of the archangel should arouse those guilty slave-holders to the consciousness of the great crime they were committing in thus depriving their fellow-man of his equal right to "life," liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and then, even, I doubt not Horace Greeley would be there to protest, in their behalf, that they were acting in strict accordance with the were acting in strict accordance with the guarantees and compromises of the Constitu

durantees and compromises of the Constitution.

Let me entreat of you, gentlemen, by all
you hold most sacred and dear; by the love
you bear to yourselves, your families, your
country, and your God, that every man of
you who has a vote will march up in solid
column, with unbroken front, not a deserter
from your ranks, or a straggler from your
lines, and deposit your votes as one man for
the brave and dauntless soldier who so ably
defended your rights during the war, and
who has so fearlessly protected them since,
and for the no less noble civilian who,
through long years of weary toil, often through long years of weary toil, often against tremendous odds, has labored so manfully for the enactment of those laws by which you are now protected in those rights gained at the point of the bayonet, at such a fearful loss of treasure and of life. By vot-ing for General Grant and Henry Wilson, the true and tried soldier and statesman, you will not only show to the world that you will not only show to the world that you properly appreciate the great obligations which you so justly owe to these men and to the Republican party, but you will most effectually rebuke your old libelous enemies, the Democratic party, who are just now laboring so hard to steal their way into power under a false flag and most false-hearted and dastardly leaders. By so doing you will also cheer the hearts of those early friends who, at the price of such great persecution and cheer the hearts of those early friends who, at the price of such great persecution and peril, espoused your cause thirty or forty years ago. You will prove to them that their labors and sacrifices were not in vain, but were given for the elevation of a people capable of feeling and appreciating their obligations and responsibilities—a people who understand who are their friends and who are their enemies—who know their rights are their enemies-who know their rights and knowing, dare maintain the

Wonders of a Boarding House.

A carving knife that is not shaky in the andle, and which, on great persuasion, can be induced to cut.

A silver fork on which the precious metal is still extant, and which has its proper com-

is still extant, and which has its proper com-plement of prongs.

A chamber looking-glass which, if not propped up with your hair brush, never turns its back upon you when you go to shave.

A bath which does not leak, and a water-jug that is not dangerous to lift.

A (very) grand plano, whereof the keys don't rattle like the bones of negro min-strelsy, and whereof you can imagine, by a

don't rathe like the bones of negro min-strelsy, and whereof you can imagine, by a powerful flight of fancy, that the notes have in their infancy been ever heard in tune. A door mat which is not provided with a hole to trip up all your visitors when they

A table-cloth or napkin without eleven holes in it.

A window that has not at the least one such broken

ension of a caster coming off. A teapot out of which, with excessive care and patience, you can contrive to pour a cupful without dropping the lid into it.

A sitting-room wherein, to avoid smoke suffocation, you need not keep both door and window open when you light the fire.

A minute in the day unmolested by an organ grider. organ grinder.
A window shade which you can manage to

pull up, even to the very top, without a wrinkle, and then not find it come down with a rattle on your head.

A waiting maid who looks as if she some-imes used a nail brush.

A ceiling and a chimney ornament which are neither of them cracked

are neither of them cracked.

A sofa at all softer than a hard deal board, and which has not its springs fractured exactly in the place whereon you want to sit.

A picture or engraving, hung up by way of ornament, which with any candor you can ornament, which we call a work of art. all a work of art.

A pair of decanters which are not an odd

couple, and half a score of wine glasses any two of which will match. A door which does not let a hurricane of

A door which does not let a hurricane of draught through it, and which you can actually shut without a slam.

And, finally, a bed that you may go to without trembling, and a bill that you may pay without a fear of being fleeced.

The Geysers of Montana

In nearly every newspaper or magazine article referring to the great Montana Geysers, that marvelous region has been spoken to fas the "Wonders of the Yellowstone," making little or no reference in this connection to the Madison river. Drawing a conclusion from the already published accounts, the reader inevitably forms an incorrect idea of the great spouting geysers, prismatic springs, and immense boiling chalk-pots, which in themselves form the real wonders so often referred to as the "Wonders of the Yellowstone." Those phenomena, if phenomena, if phenomena, if the calvinists, Hugenots, and other services are the content of the Calvinists, Hugenots, and others of the calvinists of the calv Yellowstone." Those phenomena, if phenomena they are, are not located upon the river last referred to at all, but over a dividing range of mountains, twenty or twenty-five miles to the west and south of Yellow-stone Falls. Indeed, there is not a single geyser on the Yellowstone river or near the lake deemed of sufficient importance to be noted down on Hayden's map of the National Park. To be sure, that noble stream has its Park. To be sure, that noble stream has its grand attractions, in a beautiful lake, literally among the clouds, being 10,000 feet above sea level, 300 miles in circumference, 25 miles its greatest breadth, and with soundings of 300 feet; in its towering mountains, majestic falls, and sublime, nature-painted canons. But the crowning glory, the glittering jewel which endows the National Park with its marvelous sulendor and weaves. with its marvelous splendor, and weaves around it the awe-inspiring, mysterious vail of wonderment, is the Upper Geyser basin on the west branch of the Madison river Without the existence of its incomprehensi Without the existence of its incomprehensi-ble boiling, spouting fountains of crystal liquid, there would probably have been no National Park set aside, and the Old World would not now be turning its staring eyes to the (to them) almost mythical realm of any half sane man would have been, with he betrayed his master? Do you believe the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose when doing his level best to deliver up the attractions of the Yellowstone, but to simply hearty independent of the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose attractions of the Yellowstone, but to simply hearty independent of the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose attractions of the Yellowstone, but to simply hearty independent of the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose attractions of the Yellowstone, but to simply hearty independent of the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose the Rocky mountains. It is not our purpose attractions of the Yellowstone, but to simply hearty independent of the Rocky mountains.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES:

mare in this paper, pace less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full quare.
All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-man are computed by the square.
Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged transient rates.

The Dumb Brute.

Oh! Who Can Paint His Tale of Angulah! -- A Pecuniary Consideration for those who Can Essays Wanted on the Subject.

The following letter from Mr. Gatchell is self-explanatory: OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRE-

VENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, 1335 F Street Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1872

To stimulate a livelier interest in the aims and purposes of the society in our midst, whose province it is to amelierate the condition of the brute creation, and more particu-larly of such domestic animals as may be classed among man's most efficient allies, and to enlist that general sympathy, espe-cially among the rising generation, which should exist in a Christian community in be-half of an object so commendable it believe half of an object so commendable, it has been deemed advisable by the organization which Terpresent to announce a series of prizes to be publicly awarded at Lincoln Hall, on the evening of the 30th proximo, for the best original essays on the subject of "cruelty to animals," as follows:

For non-attendants of the public schools, between the ages of 12 and 20 years, one medal valued at \$25; for pupils of the gram-mar schools, first prize, \$25 medal; second prize, a \$15 medal; for pupils of the interme-diate or secondary schools, first prize, a \$25 medal; second prize, a \$15 medal. The first prize medal for the best essay produced by a pupil of the best essay

The first prize medal for the best essay produced by a pupil of the intermediate or secondary schools is generously contributed by William Stickney, Esq., and will be known as the "Stickney medal."

To receive the attention of the society each each essay should not cover less than four nor more than six ordinary letter pages, and accompanying it should be the age of the writer, together with the praye of the secondary.

nor more than six oremany letter pages, and accompanying it should be the age of the writer, together with the name of the grade of the school of which he or she is a pupil. At the same time the writer should forward with the essay his or her name and residence, in a sealed envelope. If the writer is not an attendant of the public schools it should be attendant of the public schools it should be so stated, giving the name of the private school to which he or she may belong. A special committee, consisting of Dr. C. C. Cox. William Stickney, Alonzo Bell, T. C. Grey, Thos. Taylor, Dr. Alvord, Dr. Atkins, and John M. Langston, created for the purpose, will carefully examine every essay, and prizes will not be awarded until the commit. prizes will not be awarded until the commit-tee is fully satisfied that the essay is original

The names of unsuccessful competitors will under no circumstances be made known, nor will the names of the successful ones be known even to the committee until announced publicly on the evening of the 30th proximo

proximo.

Competition for prizes is open for all schools, public or private, within the District of Columbia, and to non-attendants of schools, under the conditions above stated. All essays should be forwarded to William Stickney, corner Sixth and M streets northwest, prior to November 15. I carnestly appeal to the parents, the teachers, and the pastors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown for their hearty co-operation in this matter. Let the liberality of the committee meet with a warm response from all mittee meet with a warm response from all who consider kndness a nobler trait than crucity. The prizes offered will tend to stimulate the efforts of youth, but to ripen their efforts into practical west the result their efforts into practical work the youth must receive encouragement at home. Let parents remember that kindness is a

icher bestowment than wealth Let our teachers bear in mind that benevo ence adorns the scholar.

Let our pastors encourage the work of love, and regard it as a Christian obligation, which ought not to be neglected. With the home, school, and church in sym-

pathy with our work, we believe the youth of our District will strive for these prizes, and contribute to our common cause some rich material for future thought and work. THEO. F. GATCHELL, President.

The Silent Captain.

One of the commanders of the Cunard line of steamers, plying, several years ago, be-tween Boston and Liverpool, was known as "the silent captain." He wasted no words upon passengers, and said little to anybody during the entire voyage of three thousand sash cord broken, and that does not vibrate noisily with the very slightest breeze.

An easy chair which gives you an ease when sitting in it, and wherein you may take your usual after-dinner nap without an apprehension of a caster coming off.

But it he was neither talkative nor genial, he was master of his profession, and people who took passage in his ship felt that all the care and skill which could be employed for their safety would be exerted. For the "silent captain" was so nearly om-For the "suent captain" was so nearly om-nipresent as is possible for a human being, Day and night he was upon the lookout, and when upon his bed, and in slumber, was be-lieved to have one eye open and an ear in-tent to catch the first sound of an approach-

og tempest.

A duplicate of this silent, quiet, and skill-A duplicate of this silent, quiet, and sand ful commander is found at Washington, in the person of President Grant. His competitor has traveled two thousand miles, and tor has traveled two thousand miles, and tor has traveled two thousand mass, and made a score of speeches, to express what Grant did in four words: "Let us have peace." The air is full of base lies concernpeace." The air is full of base lies concern-ing this quiet man, but he notices them not, trusting his reputation and political destiny trusting his reputation and political destiny to the justice of his countrymen. And he will not be disappointed. President Lincoln said, when he presented Grant with a consaid, when he presented Grant with a commission as general of the armies: "The nation's appreciation of what you have already done, and its reliance upon you for what still remains to be done, are now presented to you with this commission. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you." Years have passed since those words were spoken, but they have not lost their force. The country will sustain this quiet, unostentations, and diligent public servant, and his revilers will be discomfitted and put to shame. Independent (N. H.) and put to shame, - Independent (N. H.

The Jesuit Oath

The following is said to be the oath taken

further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Hugenots, and others of the name of Protestants, to be damnable, and they are damned and to be damned, that will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist, and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, in England, Scotland, Ireland, or any other territory or kingdom I shall come to: and do my utmost kingdom I shall come to; and do my utmost to expiate all the heretical Protestants to expiate all the heretical Profestants' doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare, that notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the Mother Church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels from time to time, as they intrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circular or indirectly. rectly or indirectly, by word, writing or cir-cumstance whatever, but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge, or dis-covered unto me by you, my ghostly father, or by any of the sacred convent. All which I, A. B., do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed Sacrenover, which which I, A. B., do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed Sacrament, which I am now to receive, to perform, and on my part keep inviolably. And do call the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these, my real intentions, and to keep this oath.

In testimony hereof, I take this most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same urther with my hand and